

BRITONS WOULD SEVER THE BOND WITH GERMANY

Public Opinion, Reflecting Views of All Classes and All Parties, Irritated Over High-handed Course in Venezuela.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, Independent Member of Parliament, Urges Government to Break With Ally, and Gives Reasons.

Kaiser's Government Defends Her Course in South American Waters—Bombardment of Port San Carlos Ends.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The English irritation over Germany's high-handed procedure in Venezuela is not less acute than that which is felt in America. This, of course, refers to public opinion, but it is the public opinion of all classes and all parties.

Official opinion has not been expressed, but may be easily conjectured. The government's alliance with Germany in this business becomes more embarrassing daily, and the question has probably arisen in the official mind whether the present situation justifies Great Britain in withdrawing from the partnership.

Urges Break With Ally.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, a prominent independent member of parliament, points out British justification for cancelling the agreement in a letter published today, which is a clear statement of the case. He says:

"It appears from the dispatch which Lord Lansdowne wrote on his return from a stay with the German Emperor at Sandringham on November 11, that he then committed this country to Germany in a joint project for the coercion of Venezuela from which neither government should be at liberty to recede except by mutual agreement, or, as it was put in the succeeding paragraph, to the agreement with Germany, that each should support the other's demands, and should not desist from doing so except by agreement."

"But it also has appeared from ministerial declarations that the project of coercion was limited to two measures—first, the seizure of Venezuelan gunboats, and, second, the institution of a blockade."

"It has nowhere as yet appeared that, either expressly or by implication, was Great Britain committed to such an extension of the project of coercion as was involved in the sinking of Venezuelan gunboats after their capture and disablement, and the abandonment of merchant vessels without any trial or submission to any prize court, or the bombardment without any reason assigned of forts and fishing villages."

Mr. Balfour's Note.

"Indeed, Mr. Balfour's reply of December 17, while it expressly repudiated any intention of landing troops or even of temporarily occupying territory, distinctly implied that coercion would be limited to the two measures mentioned."

"It now appears, however, that the Germans have gone far beyond these two measures; that they have violated their pact with us, as well as the practice and laws of war, by sinking gunboats and merchantmen. And now, at the very time when negotiations are proceeding for arbitration, they have attempted to enter the inland waters of Venezuela, and have bombarded a fort at the entrance of those waters, and have killed and wounded many persons both in the forts and in the adjacent fishing villages. No reason is assigned for these acts, yet the acts themselves are not denied at Berlin, but are rather gloried in."

"The last act most especially must either cover England with the discredit that properly belongs to Germany alone, or must move the government to repudiate further responsibility for such proceedings, and withdraw from an agreement so foolishly and shortsightedly made by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and now apparently so far and so violently and unreasonably exceeded by Germany."

Expresses Public Opinion.

Mr. Bowles expresses the prevailing public sentiment when he goes on to say that the explanation given by the "man in the street" is that these proceedings have been taken by Germany, and will be followed by other similar proceedings of a set purpose to make the quarrel more bitter between England and the United States.

"If that be so," he says, "we must look to ourselves, and the government must look to itself."

"The passionate feeling in the public mind has hitherto been calmed and suppressed from utterance by the announcement that negotiations for arbitration were carried on with prospects for success. But if those negotiations are to be imperilled or rendered abortive by wanton acts of violence on the part of Germany, to the prosecution of whose unknown claims we have been so rashly committed, then there will be an outburst of indignation which may involve

CLANGOR OF MANY HAMMERS' SOUNDS IN BUSY SHIPYARDS

The fact that the Navy Department yesterday issued "rush orders" for repairs on battleships now in dry dock seems to have much significance in view of the present state of affairs in South America.

As one of the most prominent Navy Department officials said, it is necessary for the United States to do one of three things—build a navy equal to the greatest one on the seas and keep it in fighting order, give up the Monroe Doctrine, or fight for it.

Secretary Moody denies that any particular significance can properly be attached to these recent "rush orders." Contractors who are building our warships were also notified, however, that there would be no more extension of time unless exceptionally good reasons were shown. In view of the fact that most of the United States warships in course of construction are months behind in degree of completion, this notification is equal to a stringent hurry order.

The battleship Missouri, in construction at Newport News, is a little over three-fourths completed, and the Ohio, building at the Union Iron Works, up to January 1 was only 68 per cent completed. Other battleships—the Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Louisiana—are barely in the first stages of construction.

Six armored cruisers—the Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, Colorado, Maryland, and South Dakota—are all less than half completed. Of nine protected cruisers, the Cleveland, at the Bath Iron Works, is the only one nearly ready. The Galveston, one of the protected cruisers, in course of construction at the William R. Trigg Company, is being pushed forward by the receivers of that company.

Secretary Moody says that it is only in line with the policy of the department to prevent the work of warships from falling behind.

DEMOCRATS ROUNDED UP AND ELECT TELLER

Received Solid Vote for U. S. Senator.

REPUBLICANS WILL FIGHT

Propose to Unseat Democrats, Voiding Action of Joint Session—Wolcott Still Hopeful.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 24.—Fifty-one Democratic senators and representatives in joint session late this afternoon cast a solid vote for Henry M. Teller for United States Senator.

The sergeant-at-arms spent the day in rounding up absentees. As fast as they were found they were taken to the state house and locked in with those who were there willingly.

At 5 p. m. No. 51, Representative Madden, was found, and under an order of arrest was taken to the house chamber. Madden was sick in bed at his home, under a doctor's care, but the physician agreed to let him get up, and accompanied him to the statehouse.

The first ballot was taken upon Madden's arrival. Fifty-one votes were cast for Teller, and his election was declared unanimous. There was no effort to call Republicans whose seats are not contested into the joint session. Straight Democrats were wanted.

Last night the house Democrats, at a caucus, ordered a resolution expelling Madden introduced at today's session. This morning it was decided to abandon that method of punishing him for absenteeism until another effort had been made to get him to enter the joint session.

The Republicans have done little today beyond calling the eleven Arapahoe contestants to the statehouse with the avowed purpose of unseating Democrats and seating Republicans in the house. This has not yet been done, but they say they will do it, thus voiding the action of the Democratic joint session of today on the plea that eleven representatives who participated were not entitled to seats in the Legislature.

The anti-Wolcott Republicans show no signs of yielding, and Wolcott's friends maintain that he will yet be elected regularly, and he will take his seat.

URGES PASSAGE OF THE MAYNARD BILL

Norfolk Delegation Interested in Better Protection of Washington.

A delegation of citizens of Norfolk, Va., appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday and urged the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Maynard of Virginia, appropriating \$500,000 to acquire by condemnation 1,250 acres of land near Cape Henry on which to erect fortifications for the better protection of Washington.

The delegation was composed of P. H. Larkin, A. E. Warner, R. H. Thorpe, and W. W. Dudley. They explained that owing to the fact that the ship channel lies close to Cape Henry, and twelve miles distant from Fort Monroe, which commands the approach near Cape Charles in case of war, foreign fleets would be able to slip into the Chesapeake Bay, and up the Potomac, and bombard the National Capital.

The matter may be laid before the engineers of the Navy Department for their view upon the value of the fortifications recommended by the delegation.

SPOONER DECLARES MISSISSIPPI'S WRATH BRED RULE OF MOB

Menaces, He Says, Drove Mrs. Cox From Office.

M'LAURIN RESENTS CHARGE

Debate Given Free Rein and Monopolizes Most of One Session—In Path of Quay's Statehood Wrangle.

The penchant of Senator Quay for being entertained moved the champion obstructionist of the Senate to give way yesterday afternoon to his desire to occupy all of the time of that body in the consideration of the omnibus Statehood bill, and he was a silent listener to a colloquy to determine whether Mrs. Cox left the postoffice at Indianola, Miss., under duress or whether she was driven out by the threats of the people of that town because of hatred of the negro race.

The speeches, by courtesy of Senator Quay, who holds the floor for consideration of the Statehood bill, continued until 5:15 o'clock, when they were displaced by the special order for unobjectionable pension bills.

In the course of Mr. Spooner's remarks he dissected a letter which had been quoted by Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi and interpreted as an admission from the writer, a lawyer named Chapman, of Indianola, that a mass-meeting had fixed the time for Mrs. Cox's resignation as postmistress. "Whether there was a lawless and brutal element," said Senator Spooner, "depends upon the point of view."

"The sheriff of the county does not deny," said Mr. Spooner, "that the post-office inspector was expressly told by the sheriff that if the postmistress did not resign he would not be answerable for her safety. The sheriff was one of those who attended the mass meeting."

"Would the postmistress have resigned of her own free will?" asked Mr. Spooner. "She sent her resignation to a mass meeting that had requested it. Such resignations are usually directed to the President of the United States. That resignation showed an attitude of fear and supplication. It is as idle as the wind to cavil on the proposition that this was not a forced resignation. It is altogether evasive to dwell on the politeness of the invitation to resign. It was the power behind the request that constituted the duress."

Mr. Spooner read a number of letters to the President and Postoffice Department written by Indianola persons who suggested that Mrs. Cox be removed. He also told of the summons of the post-office inspector to the office of the sheriff at Indianola. The sheriff greeted him with this question:

"To get down to business, Mr. Fitzgerald, the reports from Washington about this postoffice affair show that you said we had told you that if Mrs. Cox did not resign we could not be responsible for her safety. Did you say that?"

"I did," replied Fitzgerald, "and I certainly was so informed by you, and by Mr. Davis. There was an awkward pause, after which the inspector withdrew."

Mr. Spooner upheld the action of the President in declining the resignation and keeping the office closed.

Mr. McLaurin insisted that the closing of the postoffice was the action of the President. He regarded the statement from the White House as an arraignment of the people of Indianola as "lawless and brutal." He said the basis of the whole affair was the race question, and that it could not be discussed without considering the "unwillingness of the white people to receive their mail at the hands of a 'nigger' postmaster."

Mr. McLaurin made sharp comment, claiming that he was denied access to the correspondence quoted by Mr. Spooner. He said the people of Indianola had been treated as victims of an inquisition were treated—tried and condemned without a hearing—and now "because of the timorousness of the postmistress were deprived of postal facilities."

UNITED MINE WORKERS VOTES SALARY INCREASE

Three Thousand Annually for President Mitchell.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Resolutions Ask Legislation on the Subject of Injunctions in Labor Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24.—The feature of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today was the adoption of a resolution calling upon Congress to legislate on the subject of injunctions in labor troubles. Salaries of the national and district officers were increased. The salaries of the former were nearly doubled.

The request for legislation on the part of Congress came up in the form of a resolution from the Ohio delegation.

Congress is asked to incorporate the following requirements in a law relating to injunctions in labor disputes:

1. That Federal judges can issue injunctions in labor troubles only on the application or approval of two or more elective judges.
2. That a reasonable time be fixed by the court when the defendant shall answer to an injunction issued against him, but in no case shall the time exceed thirty days.
3. That the applicant for an injunction in labor troubles must submit reasonable proof in support of his application for an injunction under penalty of imprisonment for perjury.
4. That persons arrested for alleged contempt of court shall not be tried by the judge who issued the restraining order.
5. That persons arrested for contempt of court shall be tried by jury.

The resolution was adopted. The national officers were instructed to use every possible means to call the attention of individual Congressmen to and to get them to vote for such a law.

There was some opposition to an increase in the salaries of officers, and numerous efforts were made to amend the committee's report. These objections were voted down one after another, and the salaries fixed practically as the committee reported them.

Under the resolution President Mitchell will receive \$3,000 instead of \$1,800.

UPRISING IN UTAH IF SENATE ELECTS SMOOT

Nephew Declares Congress Cannot Afford to Take That Course

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Horace Whitney, nephew of Senator-elect Smoot of Utah, has this to say:

"If the United States Senate attempts to oust Reed Smoot from its membership there will be such an uprising in Utah as that State has never known in its political history. Congress and the Republican party cannot afford to take such action."

"Reed Smoot has never practiced polygamy, and believes in the new law of the Mormon Church, which has done away with plural marriages for the present, or until the wild is good enough to be ready to receive them."

PROTOCOL FOR THE CUBAN RECIPROCIY TREATY

Senate will not ratify it by next Saturday limitation. Secretary Hay has said, the Cuban agent, a protocol limit. The length of the treaty well into Congress.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION SUBMITTED TO SIX ARBITRATORS

Treaty Signed by England and United States.

MARKED CONCESSION MADE

Existing Settlements On Alaskan Coast To Remain American Territory.

As a result of negotiations that have been conducted quietly, but actively, within the past two or three months, a treaty between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, for the submission of the Alaskan boundary question to arbitration, was signed yesterday by Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, and Sir Michael H. Herbert, the British ambassador.

The act of signing was performed at the residence of Secretary Hay, where the oral negotiations have been carried on. The treaty will be transmitted to the Senate by the President next week. Under the terms of the treaty, the arbitration is to be intrusted to a commission of six members, three of whom are to be named by the United States, and three by Great Britain. The commission is to be limited in its consideration, and award to certain features of the boundary dispute, which are specially covered in the treaty.

Chief among these limitations is that whatever the result of the arbitration, the existing settlements on the tide-waters of the Alaskan Coast should continue to be the property of the United States, and be considered as within

(Continued on Second Page.)

QUIGG DENIES THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY

"MONKEY HUNTER" GOES GUNNING FOR MAYOR LOW

Wants Him to Stop Monkeying With Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A gray-haired man in blue overalls, a loosely fitting black coat, and a dingy velvet cap, walked into the little reception room at the mayor's office in the city hall about 3 o'clock this afternoon and demanded admittance to the office. The city government had gone home, and Officer Kuntz told the man so.

"No," the intruder yelled, "the mayor's hiding. He's in league with Emperor William to bust the Monroe Doctrine. It's gone far enough. I'll stop it. I'm a monkey hunter and I'll kill Low."

He made for the office door, but Kuntz grabbed him and forced him down the stairs. He broke away a few steps from the bottom and ran out in front of the hall shouting:

"Then he pulled an 'L' shaped piece of rusty iron out of his coat pocket. It had two long sharp spikes driven through holes near one end, weighed about three pounds, and looked as though it might have been some sort of a brace."

The man renewed his threats against the mayor's life, and punctuated them by shaking the weapon at the window of the mayor's office, and then dashing it violently to the sidewalk.

A crowd gathered and two "cops" took the man in. Before the police sergeant in the basement of the hall the prisoner gave his name as Herman Bernhard and said that he was a German, seventy-two years old, living at 239 East Twenty-third Street.

President Roosevelt had a call yesterday from a Florida postmaster who journeyed here from the Everglades State to inquire politely and diplomatically, but most emphatically, why he had been superseded in his official post without warning of any sort or the presentation of charges against him. There are several unique features in the case.

The President's visitor was Rix M. Robinson, postmaster at Pensacola, Fla. He was introduced by Senator Mallory, whose home is in the same town. A few days ago the latter experienced the curious sensation of finding in the list of postoffice nominations the name of a new man for the postoffice in his home town.

The man nominated by the President is William H. Northup. The latter came to Washington some time ago and was regarded, it is said, as a candidate for the United States marshalship. How Northup got into the wrong political berth is the question which Robinson puzzled over on the sleeper all the way up from Pensacola. He says the postoffice is his berth, and he thinks Northup ought to recognize that fact and explain why the unexpected and unwelcome intrusion came about.

QUEER MIX-UP IN FLORIDA POSTOFFICE

Man In Charge Reads in Newspaper of Possible Successor.

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SENATE GIVES OUT CANAL PACT TEXT

What the Terms of the Treaty Provide.

The United States to pay \$10,000,000 in gold to the Colombian government upon the ratification of the instrument.

After expiration of nine years from date of ratification the United States to pay \$250,000 in gold annually as rental.

The Colombian government to transfer all its rights and control in New Panama Canal Company to United States.

A strip of land ten kilometers wide, measured from the center line of the canal and extending its entire length to be ceded to the United States by Colombia, the United States to have police and sanitary jurisdiction over it, although it is explicitly specified that Colombia does not surrender sovereignty over it.

The United States to have privilege of free importation of vessels and material to be used in construction of waterway.

The United States to have right to improve, use, and protect harbors at both Atlantic and Pacific ends of canal.

The grant to be exclusive to the United States, and no taxes or rentals to be charged in addition to the gross sums of \$10,000,000 cash and \$250,000 annual rental.

The lease of the strip of land to run for 100 years, with option of renewal thereafter in terms of 100 years at the pleasure of the United States.

Removes Bond of Secrecy on Panama Route—Terms With Colombia Believed to Be Satisfactory to Our Statesmen.

Believed That Compact Will Be Ratified Before Adjournment of Congress. The Agreement in Detail.

The full text of the Panama Canal treaty between the United States and the republic of Colombia was made public last night by order of the Senate. It required but three minutes by the watch for the Senate to order the convention given out, it being exactly five minutes past 6 o'clock when the executive session was convened, and eight minutes past when it was adjourned. Eight Senators, Messrs. Morgan, Cockrell, Burton, Cullom, Gallinger, Kean, Hoar, and McLaurin of Mississippi were present.

The terms of the instrument are favorably regarded in the Senate, and it is believed it will be ratified before the present session of Congress adjourns. There have been intimations that the action of the legislative branch of Colombia would be awaited before the Senate would take action. The Colombian congress, however, will not meet until April, and it is expected it will be early in May before ratification will be made. Rather than delay the matter until the Fifty-eighth Congress, it is understood to be the plan of the Administration to secure immediate action, with a view of beginning work on the canal itself next fall, or as soon thereafter as possible.

It is also understood that in case the Statehood bill and appropriation bills should occupy the entire time of the Senate, a continued session will be held, or an extra session called by the President expressly to obtain the desired ratification.

By the terms of the treaty Colombia authorizes the new Panama company to transfer and sell to the United States its rights, privileges, properties and concessions, as well as the Panama railroad and all shares or part of the shares of that company. The United States bonds to make a cash payment to the

House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday continued its investigation of the charges preferred by Representative Lessor that a bribe had been offered to him to support the proposition to purchase Holland submarine torpedo boats.

Three witnesses were heard—Philip Doblin, the man who Lessor declared had come to him as the representative of Lemuel Eli Quigg, and said there was \$5,000 in it for him if he supported the proposition; John McCullagh, superintendent of elections in New York, whom Lessor charged with attempting to intimidate him by threatening to defeat his renomination and re-election, and ex-Representative Quigg.

Testimony Sensational.

The testimony was at all times interesting, and at times bordering on sensational, to say nothing of its contradictory features in the essential point involved in the inquiry. Both McCullagh and Quigg denied the statements and representations attributed to them by Lessor, in so far as the matters of intimidation and the offer of a bribe were concerned, and Mr. Quigg went so far as to say in plain language that Mr. Lessor had absolutely lied. Quigg also declared the statement of Doblin that he had told him there was \$5,000 in it for Lessor and \$1,000 for him (Doblin) in case Lessor voted for the Holland boats, was an utter falsehood.

Mr. Quigg admitted having talked with both Doblin and Lessor about the Holland boats, but said that he did so at the solicitation of a personal friend—a Dr. William Kerr, of Chicago—who was interested in the company, but he denied emphatically that there was any money consideration mentioned to either of them. Mr. McCullagh also denied the statements of Lessor in several important respects.

"\$5,000 In It."

Doblin was the first witness heard. He told of his acquaintance with Lessor and with Quigg, and swore that he had been sent for by Quigg, who, while they were at luncheon together, requested him to go to Lessor and endeavor to get him to support the Holland proposition and say there was \$5,000 in it for Lessor, and that he would endeavor to see that Doblin also got \$1,000. As to the latter he would let him know later.

A few hours afterward, on the same day, he had called Quigg by telephone and was informed that it was all right about the \$1,000 for himself. He saw Lessor and made the proposition to him, but the Congressman would not listen to it. He told Quigg of his ill-luck, and said he was sorry. He wanted Lessor to comply, as he thought it would be to his own as well as Doblin's interest, as Quigg was a powerful influence in politics in New York.

On cross-examination by Mr. Nighl, attorney for Mr. Quigg, Doblin went into details about his conversations with both Quigg and Lessor, and adhered to his

It is understood that Colombia reserves all its rights to the special shares in the capital of the New Panama Canal Company, which shares shall be paid their full nominal value at least; but as such right of Colombia exists solely in its character of stockholder in said company, no obligation under this provision is imposed upon or assumed by the United States.

"The railroad company (and the United States as owner of the enterprise) shall be free from obligations imposed by the railroad concession, excepting as to the payment at maturity by the railroad company of the pending bonds issued by said railroad company."

To enable the United States to exercise the rights and privileges granted by the treaty, Colombia grants the use and control of a zone of territory five kilometers in width along the route of the canal, measured from the center line, including therein the necessary auxiliary canals not exceeding in any case fifteen miles from the main canal and other works, "together with ten fathoms of water in the Bay of Limon in extension of the canal, and at least three marine miles from mean low water mark from each terminus of the canal into the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, respectively. So far as necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal, the United States shall have the use and occupation of the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra, and Flamenco, but the same shall not be construed as being within the zone herein defined nor governed by the special provisions applicable to the same."

This grant shall in no manner invalidate the titles or rights of private